THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, JULY 14, 1890.

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MOFUSSIL 13-4

THE WEEK.

Monday, 7th July.

A MOST brutal and cold blooded murder was recently committed in a village at Culna in the Burdwan district A cultivator, suspecting misconduct on the part of his young daughter of fourteen, killed her by inflicting some fatal wounds on her neck and body with a sickle. He then went straight to the police station and gave himself up. The case is under inquiry.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"Here is a report of a case of extreme carelessness on the part of the University. Only the other day a student of the Metropolitan Institution who had joined the second year's class on inquiring in what subject he had failed learnt to his utter astonishment that he had passed in the 3rd division at the last F. A. examination. On going to the Senate-house he was told by the Assistant Registrar that it was through mistake that his name had not been gazetted. When he returned to the Metropolitan Institution he got his certificate, which had been sent to the college. Who is responsible for this carelessness?" The Syndicate should answer this question.

ONE of the wonders of modern trade (writes a contemporary) is the sale in the bazars of India English matches at the rate of two boxes for a pice. Matches to the value of over five lakhs were imported into Calcutta in 1889-90, the amount having nearly doubled in five years. At the wholesale price of about Rs. 35 for a case of fifty gross, the present import represents 152 millions of boxes. Although imported from the United Ki gdom, most of these matches are made in Norway and Sweden. The more substantial article produced by Bryant and May cannot be sold at the same low price. Upwards of two lakhs worth more are imported from Belgium, Germany, Malta, Honkong, and the Straits Settlements. Those from Hongkong and the Straits are manufactured at Tokio in Japan, where the industry was started about fifteen years ago. The matches are made and put up in imitation of Swedish matches, but are inferior in quality, and secure a market chiefly because of their cheapness Last year's import of Tokio matches amounted to over a quarter of a lakh of rupees.

THE *Home News* of June 13 writes:—Lord Wolseley's retirement from the post of Adjutant-General takes place on July 31. It is stated on good authority, that he has declined the offer made to him of the Commandership in-Chief in India, in succession to Sir Frederick Roberts. Lord Wolsely, we are told, "prefers to remain at home in the event of his services being required either in the administration of the army, or wherever they might be deemed most useful in the event of a war. He makes no secret of his desire to help, in whatever capacity, in converting what there is of the English army into a real fighting force under the gravest complications, and size for size, 'the best in the world,' as he thinks it might easily be made. It is known that the General will not object to a period of more freedom and less responsibility."

A TELEGRAM received at London says that the *National Zeitung* announces that Italy has agreed that the British shall take over the protection of the Somali country now under Italian control, receiving Zeila from the British in return.

THE Nihilists arrested at Paris lie sentenced to various terms of imprisonment: one to five years, four to three years, besides fine; two women have been acquitted.

THE rapid movement of Osman Digma's army has been explained. His force numbering five thousand men has marched to Dongla owing to the famine at the former place where many have resorted to cannibalism to appease the ravages of hunger.

A MEMORIAL, which has been numerously signed by members of the House of Commons, has been drawn up protesting against the African Agreement with Germany, and regretting the proposed extension of the powers of France in the island of Madagascar as compensation for the British protectorate over Zanzibar.

Tuesday, 8th July.

IT is said that there will be a sensible increase to the number of lady-nurses in India during the ensuing cold weather, the Secretary of State having consented to send out eighteen more nurses. This will admit of the Bombay Circle and the Eastern Circle in Bengal being started. There will then be four Circles: two in Bengal and one each in Madras and Bombay.

THE *Pioneer* has a good word to say for the subordinate magistracy:—"Before we condemn the Deputy Magistrates wholesale, we must consider that many of them who have done good service in their time are now past work: many have never had a chance of obtaining that scientific knowledge of the law without which now-a-days no Magistrate can escape reproach; that many are ill-paid and dissatisfied, while several have to do their work under the knowledge that their relations with the Bar and Bench of the Appellate Courts are occasionally strained. It is no more than justice to a body of poorly-paid and generally over-worked officers to say that as a rule they discharge their onerous duties with intelligence and rectitude. And if, as is unfortunately the case, we now and again come across a black sheep in the ranks, we must take account of the extraordinary temptations which are habitually thrown in their way. Any measure which will tend to raise the tone and prospects of a department second to none in importance in its relations to the mass of the general public well deserves the attention of Government.* * It is quite certain then that if the bulk of the magisterial work of the province is to be entrusted, as is the case at present, to the Deputy Magistrate, his pay and prospects must be largely improved, and this can only be done by pensioning off a number of wornout officers in the senior grades, increasing the number of fairly paid appointments, and ensuring a reasonably steady run of promotion among the junior officers of the service."

IT is not generally known that India imports foreign tea for consumption. Such, however, is the case, the amount received in 1889-90 from China being 44,900lbs. Still, it is comforting to know that this is little more than a fourth of the amount received five years ago. As the consumers are chiefly Jews and Parsis it may be inferred what fashion has to do with the demand. Cheap China tea cannot compete with its Indian rival in the general market.

THE Amir of Bokhara has postponed his visit to St. Petersburg on the plea of health. Russia is displeased.

IT is said that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will embody, in a volume, the story of their Indian experiences and travels, which they have sent to the Queen, in long and highly interesting letters from time to time. The book, it is added, will be illustrated with a number of sketches, made by the Duchess herself

THE terms of the African settlement have caused sensation in Europe. The African clauses are absolutely disregarded at Berlin in comparison with the startling announcement that Heligoland is to be ceded. This is the one only topic of conversation in political circles. It is impossible to exaggerate the elation with which it has been received. A well-informed correspondent says that in many quarters, the cession is regarded by the Germans as a proof of England's weakness rather than of England's generosity.

THOUGH no date has yet been fixed for the visit of Emperor William to England, arrangements are being made at the German Court in order that it may take place at the end of August. The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* is informed that it is intended to be purely of a private nature, the Kaiser having given the promise of returning on the occasion of his last brief visit to Osborne. Nevertheless, it is commonly known in official circles in Berlin that General Caprivi is engaged in making arrangements to accompany his sovereign both to the meeting with the Czar and to England. The Kaiser will stay with the Court for two days, and during the remaining period will be the guest of the Prince of Wales.

Wednesday, 9th July.

POOR Prince Bismarck! Stung, it seems, by the continued garrulity of the ex-Chancellor on topics upon which the ex-Chancellor himself would probably have forbidden any other German to comment so freely, the Emperor has caused General von Caprivi to "confidentially instruct" the German representatives abroad that all Prince Bismarck's utterances are to be regarded as those of a private person. The nuisance (from the Emperor's point of view) is that the opinions are those of a very distinguished private person whom it is impossible by fifty rescripts of attaches to strip of the halo of the past. However, when even such an Abdiel of the press as the *Leipziger Zeitung* sees "with painful regret that the brilliant figure of the great Chancellor is being gradually overshadowed by the impression made by his conversations with obscure foreign writers," it is clearly high time that the Prince should start his own paper.

MR. A. O. HUME writes to a Newcastle paper:—"There is practically no Native hostility to the Congress movement. Out of the 210 millions of Indians under our direct rule, there are not even a quarter of a million opposed to either the Congress or its programme. There are a few Mahomedans, men who have been, and are, seeking favours at the hands of the officials, who have, to please the bureaucrats they toady, raised a factious opposition, but they have been emphatically denounced by the great bulk of their co-religionists. There are also two or three Hindus of some little (but not great) reputation who in a mild, half-hearted way, have found fault with particular items in the Congress programme; but setting these inappreciable factions aside, the whole of the people of India are thoroughly unanimous in supporting the Congress."

IT will be remembered that a few months since a report that the French Government proposed to apply the Conscription Act to its native subjects created much uneasiness in Pondicherry and Chandernagore. Apparently the alarm was a false one, or else the outcry raised has led to a change of purpose. The *Madras Mail* now states:—"Whether the French Government ever seriously comtemplated applying the Conscriptions Act to its colonies in the East Indies or not will probably remain a secret; but we have it on the very best authority that any idea of it has now been altogether abandoned."

A LONDON correspondent writes:—"The employment of Indians in the Covenanted Service in India will be carried out henceforth with vigour. The Secretary of State for India has announced *again* the policy (I used the word *again* because a similar announcement was made about 12 or 13 years ago), and has said that it must be carried out, due reserve being made for existing incumbents and their hopes of rising in the service."

SIR STUART BAYLEY'S son in the Political Department, Rajputana, is likely to become Private Secretary to His Honor.

WHEN the German Emperor and his new Chancellor come to London, the entire German East African question will be discussed with Lord Salisbury.

THE sufferings of the Indigo ryots of Magura have not yet terminated. The ryots are still being harassed by a large number of criminal cases brought against them by the Planters. A contemporary writes:—"A few days ago, some of these poor people came to Calcutta, and succeeded in collecting some money by begging from door to door. They engaged the services of Mr. B. Chakravarti, Barrister-at-Law, who went to Magura, and stayed there for a week, appearing on their behalf in several cases during this period. The sum of money which they raised, has not, however, covered Mr. Chakravarti's expenses to whom they are still indebted to a large amount. Besides, the cases which are pending, not to speak of those which are being daily instituted against them, are likely to put them to further expenses. But protracted litigation has completely ruined them, and they have no means to enable them to carry through this hard contest." With a view to afford them pecuniary help at this crisis, we hear that a subscription-list has been opened.

Thursday, 10th July.

THE Prince of Wales is said to possess the largest wardrobe among all the men of fashion in Europe.

IT is stated that the Porte has sent a fresh note to England demanding that a date be fixed for the evacuation of Egypt, and for the limitation of the British right to re-occupy the country.

THE agreement regarding the Silver Bill has been virtually settled by the Conference Committee and provides for the purchase of four and-a-half million ounces of silver monthly. There will be no bullion redemption clause. Certificates will be full legal tender and redeemable in coin. A later Conference Committee will remit the substitute for the Silver Bill which they have adopted.

THE latest reports state that in the recent cyclone at Muscat upwards of seven hundred persons perished in the floods. The town was greatly damaged, and houses are still falling. The date trees in the interior have suffered severely.

SIR THEODORE HOPE'S scheme for a railway from Chittagong to Assam has at last come to naught, but in financial circles in England there is the feeling that the project is one that should not be abandoned altogether. Sir Theodore himself in his recent address before the Society of Arts dwelt upon the necessity for opening out Assam. The country of which Chittagong is a natural part is some 19,000 square miles in area, and has twice the population of Canada. "Some of its districts contain a population averaging from 450 to 750 souls per square mile, others comprise vast tracts of highly fertile alluvial soil absolutely unappropriated, and only awaiting population and means of access to turn out wheat, rice, cotton, oilseeds, tea and other valuable products." There are petroleum deposits and coalfields which it is believed would well repay working; while on the tea gardens there are 300,000 coolies, an army of workers constantly requiring recruits. No railway, however, by which they could travel, traverses the districts east of Dacca and Mymensingh, and Chittagong is not even linked with the interior by a grand trunk road. But that port, all the same, is making steady progress, for in the last twelve years its trade has sprung from 55 to 320 lakhs. The late Minister of Public Works in India insisted that the Bengal-Assam line should obtain precedence over "all other schemes of railway extension," his reference, of course, being to projects which private enterprise can undertake; for the Government could scarcely be asked to begin this railway while the East Coast districts need a line to protect them from famine.

THE undermentioned gentlemen among others have been called to the Bar:—Middle Temple: Shenikh Muslehudin Mahomed, B.A., Cambridge; Jogendra Nath Dass Gupta, B.A., Calcutta University, B A., and Exhibitioner, Balliol College, Oxford (Government of India scholar, 1887, 30 guineas Middle Temple Real and Personal Property Scholar); Abdur Rahim, M.A., Calcutta University; Mahammad Shah Din, B.A., Punjab University (Council of Legal Education Lecture Prizes 1888, 1889, in Roman Law Jurisprudence, International Law, Middle Temple) Campbell Foster (Prize 10 guineas); Syed Ali Imam; Chernoary Krishna, B.A., Madras University, and Christ College, Cambridge, Inner temple; Pundit Uma Sankar Misra, Cambridge, Gray's Inn; D. Wilson, M.A., of Glasgow University, member of Convenanted Civil Service of India.

THERE was another salt strike on Monday, this time in consequence of the Government notification that no salt would be delivered except by Kilby's patent scales. But the strike was not so much among the salt merchants or *baparies*, as among the bag coolies. Hitherto, the merchants have been entirely dependent on these men, and most of them, without their services, would scarcely know what to do. Finding that their employment was gone through the introduction of the patent scales, the bag coolies combined, and on Monday last refused to take delivery of salt by the patent scales. The merchants' men refused to take delivery. In the course of the day the merchants themselves were appealed to; but they were powerless in the matter; besides which they were intimidated by the men, and were threatened that if they took delivery of salt by the patent scales, their men would sink the boats. Several of the merchants represented the matter to Mr. Kilby, who had to obtain police assistance and protection to prevent a breach of the peace. It may be said, however, that the strike is practically at an end, and that from Wednesday all the vessels discharging duty-paid salt over the side are at full work with the patent scales.

SIR James Fergusson has announced that Switzerland has undertaken to arbitrate in the Delagoa Bay railway dispute.

Friday, 11th July.

"OBSERVER" makes the following suggestion to the editor of *Truth*, and the editor of *Truth*, "after thinking the matter over for sometime," is inclined to approve it:—"Sir—I have read with much interest your article on 'The Hanging Difficulty.' Perhaps your valuable paper may spare space for the views of one who has suffered much. I have spent a lot of money and much time and thought in the edeavour to master the origin and nature of a disease which is fast depriving me of one of my senses. Hanging seems likely, from one reason or another, to fall into disuse. Why not utilise criminals in the investigation of obscure diseases? My trouble is deafness. If the skulls of three or four criminals could be opened so as to show the hearing organs of a living man to scientific surgeons without causing death, and if any knowledge applicable to my case could be thus acquired, I would gladly be the fifth man to submit myself to the process. At present the knowledge which can only be acquired by vivisection rests upon a narrow and sometimes unsound basis.. Scientific medical men are naturally anxious to make their chart of the live brain of man as perfect as possible They need a means which will enable them to look into the action and working of this organ as easily as a mechanic can look into the works of a going watch.

"WHEN this knowledge," continues the writer, "at present dark and hidden, becomes as open as day, it is quite possible that many of what are now regarded as incurable diseases will be exaustively investigated, and successfully cured by operating upon the live brain. It is quite possible that every portion of the brain can be carefully examined, and, perhaps, operated upon, without causing death. It is also quite possible that death may instantly result from touching some portion of it. This is the knowledge that is wanting. I repeat, then, why not utilise condemned criminals in the investigation of such diseases? Let a sensible bill be presented to Parliament, conferring the power, under due restrictions to operate upon the heads of those who have forfeited their lives to the laws of their country. To many of these poor wretches it will be a boon to feel that by dying for the advancement of medical science they are making some atonement for their past offences. To all of them, it may be supposed, the possiblity of earning a reprieve by coming successfully through the operation will be agreeably welcome; at any rate, let us have the choice between this and the present murderer's doom of dying uselessly, like a dog." The 'Observer' ought to be sent to a Lunatic Asylum.

THE accounts of the petroleum borings in Beluchistan, as described in the Railway Administration Report, were very gloomy; but they were based on returns furnished so far back as April. Mr. Townsend, the expert in charge of the works, says that during the past three months fresh borings have been made and most satisfactory results achieved. It appears that what is technically known as a "rock section" was found, with oil lying near the surface, and three wells were promptly sunk. The borings had only to be made to a depth of between 400 and 500 feet, a good supply of petroleum free from mineral waters being struck at this level. The daily output of oil has thus been doubled.

WE are much concerned to see the Lahore paper drawing attention to the condition of the Bahawulpore State. It says:—"The frequent change of Prime Ministers in the Bahawulpore State can hardly be conducive to either the general good of the administration or the interests of the State, or of the people concerned, especially as the ruler of the State seems to be gradually resigning his prerogative more and more to the Executive Council, and ceasing to take a continued and sustained personal part in the government of the State, and giving the preference to field sports. The foreign element, too, in the *personnel* of his immediate advisers, is obtaining undue influence, and no 'Vazir' can remain long at Bahawulpore, however carefully selected, because it is not to the interest of the clique in power that he should effect reform. The great and profitable irrigation works constructed by Colonels Minchin and Grey during the *regime* of the British political agency appear to be neglected, and there is apparently good cause for complaint of unchecked local subordinate oppression and disregard of agricultural interests, in consequence of which cultivators of the soil are leaving for British territory, although not perhaps yet in conspicuously large numbers."

EDISON is said to be at work on his "far sight" machine, which he hopes to have perfect in time for the World's Fair in 1892. By its aid, the inventor says it will be possible for a man in New York to see the features of a friend in Boston!

Saturday, 12th July.

THE *Daily News* publishes a letter from Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee with respect to the recent controversy between him and Babu Amritalal Roy. Babu Surendra Nath writes:—"In the first place it is said that Mr. Roy and other school boys in Calcutta were filled by my lecture with an ardent desire 'to relieve the country from the foreign yoke.' Now the reply to this is that Mr. Roy never was at any time in my school or college, and that my lectures have been published, and that not one of them contains the faintest allusion to 'relieving the country from the foreign yoke,' but that all, while inciting my countrymen to do their duty as British citizens and take a deeper and more persistent interest in public affairs than in those days was the custom of the majority, proceed upon the assumption that the connection between England and India which is equally beneficial to both, must be permanent. Then it is said that at seventeen he, Mr. Roy, and two other youths formed a project of visiting America to learn drill and military engineering, and that they consulted me and that I heartliy approved of the project. The reply to this is that Mr. Roy, if he ever formed such a project in India, never communicated it to me, and therefore his statement about my promising to raise money to enable him to obtain a military training in America is absolutely untrue. The project he did apparently form was to proceed to England to study medicine, and this project I believe he carried out, and it was only, it seems, when he failed in his medical studies here, that he went over to America. Mr. Roy certainly did write me a very foolish letter which I never replied to—nay a far worse than foolish, a wicked and treasonable letter—and it is equally true that I did threaten him with publishing his letter if he went on trying to spread his poisonous doctrines in Calcutta, which by preventing a legitimate public outlet of grievances must necessarily lead to the formation of secret revolutionary societies; but the fact remains as Mr. Digby truly states, that this Mr. Roy is the only Indian of whom we have any knowledge who has been leagued with the Irish American Fenians." The value of silence, when occasion requires it, ought to be better appreciated than it is by our young countrymen,

A PUBLIC meeting of the native community of Bombay was held on Sunday afternoon to accord a hearty welcome to Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, on his landing from *Bokhara*. The crowd was so great at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute that a portion of the balustrade of the staircase gave way throwing three or four people down. The Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker, who was called to the chair, introduced Mr. Banerjee with a few appropriate remarks, and then read a resolution which has been passed by the Association according Mr. Banerjee a most cordial welcome as one of the Congress delegates, and thanking him heartily for the services which he had rendered during his visit to England by advocating the political cause of the country with conspicuous ability and zeal. Mr. Banerjee in replying gave a glowing account of his experiences in England, observing that wherever he and his brother delegates went, they were received with open arms and were welcomed with much cordiality, which was an index of sympathy on the part of the English people with the aspirations of the people of India.

THE Hyderabad inquiry concerning the conduct of a sowar of the Nizam's body-guard in which there were English officers has arrived at an unsatisfrctory stage, the complainant, Lieutenant Gallie, refusing to appear further on grounds which indicate that he considers the Commission prejudiced against him. The President appears to have made a remark at the conclusion of the evidence-in-chief of one of the complainant's witnesses, and before cross-examination, that his evidence was "entirely favourable to the accused." This remark, which the President explains was intended to save time, is interpreted by the complainant as an intimation that it is no use for the prosecution to carry the matter further, and, under advice of his counsel, Lieutenant Gallie declines to appear before the Court any more. Under these circumstances, the Court, having summoned Lieutenant Gallie without securing his attendance, adjourned *sine die* to consider what course should be taken, Mr. Inverarity, who represented the accused sowar, declaring that he would not consent to withdrawal of the prosecution unless Lieutenant Gallie admitted he was mistaken in his view of the occurrence—namely, the sowar rode deliberately at the *tonga*, and moreover, made a cut at him with his sword. Unless such an admission were made, the learned counsel intimated, he should "claim to be heard as to the procedure which he submitted his client was entitled to insist upon."

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)
(SESSION 1890 91.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday* the 15*th Inst.*, *July*, at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Sources of Heat concluded. Temperature and its Measurement

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E. on *Thursday*, the *17th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M,
Subject: The Nature of Light.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S. on *Saturday*, the *19th Inst.*, at 4 P.M.
Subject: Laws and Chemical Combination and the Atomic Theory.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
July 12*th*, 1890. *Honorary Secretary*

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1890.

THE *INDIAN MIRROR* TO THE CHARGE AGAIN.

To give weight and verisimilitude to his deposition a tutored witness said that the bond was signed when he was seated on an armless chair to the left facing the west and the party executing the bond was seated on an arm-chair cushioned facing the south. The presiding judge, with reference to this, remarked that the deposition may be looked upon as lying "with a circumstance," but no corroborative evidence. In this he parodied Touchstone's "lie circumstantial." This anecdote has been recalled to our mind by a leader in the editorial columns of the *Indian Mirror* of Wednesday last. Last week we gave a flat denial to the statement that Maharajah Sir Narendrakrishna, as president of the British Indian Association, had given a pledge about taking a lead in the proposed movement for a memorial of the late Mr. Robert Night. To prove that the Maharaja did so the Editor says: "We saw him personally in British Indian Street with a printed circular bearing our signature and that he (the Editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*) referred us to the President, who in return asked us to wait till June, when the Association would take the lead, a formal reference to Raja Rajendralala Mitra being only necessary." All this may be true, but, like the witness sitting upon an armless chair facing the West, beside the borrower sitting on a cushioned chair facing the South, it has nothing to do with the question at issue, which is whether the writer "has a pledge" or not from the President of the Association. By his own showing it should seem that he has nothing of the kind. Not a pledge—nor a promise, nor a courteous half assent of any kind. He went to the Maharajah, not for a pledge to make the Association to take the lead in the movement, but only for the permission of the Association to hold a meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Mr. Knight, and this he did not succeed in obtaining, the Maharajah hustling him out with the pleas of hot weather and the illness of one of the Vice-Presidents, Raja Rajendralala Mitra. If the Raja had to be formally consulted and his assent obtained, the Maharajah could not give anything which in ordinary English could be called a pledge. It so happens that at the conversation with the Maharajah there were present Babu Issur Chunder Mitter and others, and they assure us that no pledge was given, nor anything which in fairness could bind the Association in any way. The Editor of the *Indian Mirror*, when in writing a column of charge against the Association would have done well to reproduce the printed circular; it would have saved him from the "unpleasant position" of which he complains. That is, however, scarcely wanted now. His own words are: "We made a blunder, in the first instance, in applying to the British Indian Association to take the lead, and in the second instance, for the use of the rooms." Surely, the Maharaja should not be gibbeted for this double blunder. The editor should be able to find the party at fault much nearer him. If the object of the Editor of the *Indian Mirror* was to obtain the use of the Association rooms to hold a meeting, the matter was not of sufficient importance for the President to consult Raja Rajendralala Mitra's opinion on the subject, and the hot weather should not have stood in the way of getting the business done through a circular. The object was evidently, under the plea of permitting him to hold a meeting, to get the leading members of the Association to join in the movement, and even in this he failed. The Maharajah, amiable and thoroughly gentlemanly as he is, knows too well the ways of the world to be readily taken in. As for the memorial itself we have already said that it is "an unpleasant subject" to discuss. The Tenancy Bill was before the Council for three years and the greater part of that time was spent by Mr. Knight in England. He returned during the time of Lord Dufferin when the Bill had been already virtually passed. Nor did the writings of Mr. Knight at all alter or affect the fate of the Bill. It should also be borne in mind that the *Statesman* at the time in question was the organ of a Bengali zemindar, and in very decency was bound to support the cause of its zemindar proprietor. Besides, it would not be proper to pry into the secrets of the Editorial chamber regarding the authorship of particular articles, or the motives which prompted them. Whatever the value of the service done under such circumstances, it does not outweigh the injury done to the principle of the Permanent Settlement. We are not aware that Mr. Knight ever did renounce his former opinion. Some of the native papers, perhaps the *Indian Mirror* and the *Bengalee* amongst them, strongly advocated the cause of the ryots as opposed to that of the zemindars. Are they on that account to be denounced, or credit given to them for independence of opinion? It is further to be borne in mind that with the Tenancy Bill has passed the opposition to those who wanted to put it down, and the question now is a memorial for those who failed. It may be all very well for friends to advocate a memorial, but there would be no limit to memorials if both the victors and the vanquished got them on every occasion. It would be intolerable to extort memorials by denouncing the people who refused to be led blindfold as "ungrateful."

THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

II.

AFTER showing that the great Settlement of Lord Cornwallis has stimulated the prosperity of Bengal by encouraging the increase of cultivation and made it the most loyal province of the Empire, Mr. Reynolds proceeds to discuss what he calls its most important result—namely, the creation of a middle-class in Bengal. He makes some very sensible and thoughtful remarks on this point, and shows conclusively that the Permanent Settlement has fostered the intelligence of the provinces. He points out that the condition of Bengal 100 years ago was much the same as the condition of Russia at the present day. In other words, the community consisted of a handful of great nobles at one end of the scale, and a crowd of ignorant and poverty-stricken peasants on the other. But over the greater part of Bengal the Permanent Settlement has produced a marvellous and most salutary change. Mr. Reynolds says: "I have already spoken of its effect upon the classes connected with the land whether as owners or in subordinate grades; and it is hardly necessary to say that these form a large proportion of the population. Such men as the patnidars of Burdwan, the jotedars of Rungpore, and the Talukdars of Backergunge are the back-bone of the agricultural community. It is to such men as these that Bengal owes the introduction of jute, a crop which has added so greatly to the wealth and prosperity of the province. It is due to this agricultural middle-class that famines have ceased to occur in Bengal, because the people now-a-days have some thing in reserve, and no longer depend entirely upon the year's harvest for the year's sustenance. But the influence of the Settlement has extended much further than this, and has permeated the whole framework of society. It has given Bengal a leisured class, men who are raised above the necessity of daily labour, and who are able to bring up their sons to a literary career, and to the pursuit of the liberal professions. It is this middle-class of the community, daily increasing in numbers and in influence, and animated by the constant wish to raise itself in the social scale, which has given Bengal its pre-eminence among the provinces of India for educational progress and intellectual activity. It is this which has made possible the careers of such men as Kristodas Paul and Keshub Chunder Sen. The first Indian novel was the work of a Bengali writer of this class, Peary Chand Mitter; and the best Indian novelist of the present day, is a Bengali Brahmin, Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee, some of whose fictions have been translated into English, and have been favourably criticised in this country." Nor is this all. Most of the English newspapers published in Bengal are written by Native contributors and there are sixty-six newspapers in the vernacular. Education is making rapid progress in the province which contains seventeen colleges that are entirely self-supporting and receive no grant from the State. Mr. Reynolds is quite right in saying that all this educational progress and intellectual activity observable in Bengal is mainly due to the middle-class of society—a class which hardly exists in some parts of India, and owes its vitality and energy in Bengal to the operation of the Permanent Settlement.

The opponents of the great Settlement of Lord Cornwallis urge with great force that the measure has caused a wanton sacrifice of revenue. Mr. Reynolds proves to demonstration that even from a strictly financial stand-point there is reason to believe that the surrender of an increase involved in the Permanent Settlement has been in some measure compensated by the steady development of other branches of the public revenue. He observes:—"It is true that one channel of receipts, and that the largest, has been closed; but the fiscal reservoir has been swelled by a number of minor streams. It must be remembered that the Settlement revenue, amounting to about 3½ crores of rupees, is realised in full alike in prosperous years and in seasons of comparative dearth. There are no bad debts, remissions and suspensions are practically unknown. This is certainly not the case with the land-tax in other Provinces. In the next place, we may firstly add to the land-revenue receipts the proceeds of the Road Cess and Public Works Cess, which amount to nearly 80 lakhs of rupees. If we turn to other items of revenue we cannot fail to remember that before the salt tax was equalized a few years ago, the rate in Bengal was always higher than in other Provinces. It was only the other day that the Government of India issued a Resoluton on the cost of the administration of civil justice in British India. The figures showed that whereas in the whole of India the expenditure exceeds the revenue by 12½ lakhs, in Bengal (and in that province only) there is a surplus of 14¼ lakhs of rupees. Again, the educational budget in Bengal amounts to 83 lakhs, but of this sum only 21 lakhs are paid by the State, the remainder three-fourths of the whole educational expenditure being contributed by the people themselves." It will thus be seen that, even regarding the question simply as one of finance, the sacrifice of land-revenue involved in the Permanent Settlement has not been without its compensating advantages. The ease with which the revenue of the permanently settled estates in Bengal is punctually realised, has been acknowledged even by Sir George Campbell, who with his Panjabi ideas did not naturally look upon the great Settlement of Lord Cornwallis with favour. It is only fair to the opponents of a permanent settlement in India to say that they do not deny the great advantages which result from a fixity of the State demand upon land; but they contend that by periodically revising the assessment the Government can increase its revenues. But this specious argument cannot bear close examination. Mr. J. Dacosta, in his pamphlet on the Land Question in India, published last year, has proved by incontestable facts and figures that during the last nineteen years the land revenue in India has been steadily on the decline; and that whereas the receipts in 1870 amounted to 21¾ crores they averaged only 19 crores in the

years 1879 to 1888. This decline, be it remembered, occurred mainly in the temporarily settled provinces. The net land revenue in the North Western Provinces, Bombay and Madras aggregated 12½ crores in 1879. Had the assessment been fixed in perpetuity in that year, the land revenue of these provinces during next ten years would have amounted to 125 crores, whereas the actual receipts during the period were only 119 crores, or six crores less than what a permanent settlement concluded in 1879 would have produced. This is simply unanswerable. This fact should induce the opponents of the great settlement of Lord Cornwallis to pause before they condemn his Lordship, as having squandered the resources of the State for the aggrandisement of a particular class in one province of the Empire. Mr. Reynolds mentions the interesting and instructive fact that the views of Lord Lawrence on the subject of the Permanent Settlement which were contracted in the Punjab, underwent an entire change during his tenure of the Viceroyalty. The conversion of the great Punjab statesman was brought about by what he personally saw of the prosperity of Bengal under the Permanent Settlement, and he was desirous of extending the boon of a similar settlement to the Province of Oudh. We believe Lord Lawrence was dissuaded from carrying out his intentions on this matter by Mr. (now Sir John) Strachey, who was then Chief-Commissioner of Oudh.

All intelligent and judicial-minded persons who carefully examine the results of the great Settlement of Lord Cornwallis, will not hesitate to agree with Mr. Reynolds that this boon ought to be extended to those provinces of the empire which do not now enjoy it. He strongly advocates the conclusion of a Permanent Settlement with the zemindars of Orissa and the Noabad Talukdars in the district of Orissa, and points out the advantages that will flow from the granting of the concession. He contends that the experience of a century has shown that in Bengal the Government is not a loser by fixing its demand upon the land in perpetuity, while its adoption of this policy brings with it a train of public benefits. Well might Mr. Reynolds hold that as in Bengal proper so in Orissa, and perhaps in India at large, the deficit caused by limiting the Government demand upon the land will be filled up from a number of sources which now yield little or nothing. At the same time he is quite right in saying that there is little hope of the Government of India favouring an extension of the principle of a permanent settlement of the land revenue. The Revenue Department of the Supreme Government is presided over by an officer who is an assistant disciple of Sir John Strachey. It is idle to expect that Sir Edward Buck will favourably entertain any proposals for fixing the demand upon land in perpetuity, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is powerless to grant a permanent settlement of the smallest plot of land without the sanction of the Government of India.

MR. CHILDERS' "IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA."

THE Right Hon'ble Hugh Childers is a distinguished Gladstonian Liberal. He filled the important office of Chancellor of the Exchequer in Mr. Gladstone's second and third administrations. Mr. Childers visited India last cold weather and spent three months in this country. He recently delivered an address on "Impressions of India" before the Edinburgh Liberal Club. Mr. Childers explained at the outset that his main object in visiting India was to learn more about the Native races, the methods by which those races were governed, and the best methods of dealing with them in the future than was to be gathered from books and pamphlets. We may pass over Mr. Childers' descriptions of Indian scenery, as there is nothing in them, which is new to our readers. In speaking of the religions of India, he reminded his hearers that of the 250 millions of people in the country, about 150 millions were Hindus, 50 millions Mahomedans, and the rest made up of small races, such as Parsis, Native Christians, &c, &c. Mr. Childers paid a high compliment to Parsi women who, he said, were as beautiful and accomplished as the average of any other race with which he was acquainted. As regards Hindus and Mahomedans he pertinently observed that, on the whole, there was a considerable similarity between them. This will not appear at all surprising when it is borne in mind that there is no racial difference between Hindus and Mahomedans. With very slight exceptions, indeed, the Indian Mahomedans were Hindus converted to Moslemism, and the majority of them still retain many Hindu customs and perform many Hindu ceremonies. This fact should not be forgotten by Sir Ahmed of Allygurh and his henchman, Mr. Beck, who are so anxious to create a breach between the Hindus and Mahomedans of India.

During his stay in India Mr. Childers carefully studied the frontier question. He pointed out that the old idea was that the Indus should be the frontier; but now the Government of India had pushed their position forward to this extent that one railway went to the very border and almost into the Khyber Pass, and another went to within eighty miles of Kandahar. "So that," remarked Mr. Childers, "in the event of its being necessary to defend themselves against a great foreign Power they were now well in advance, and it would not be difficult to place themselves in such a military position, that an attack on that side would be about out of the question. Whether this was right or not, he could say this, that assuming it was right, the preparations had been well and reasonably made. There had been a considerable expense entailed upon India by the preparations that had been made, but they were speedily finishing. The works for the defence of the frontier, according to the policy now in vogue, might be said to be practically finished. The problem was in a very different position from what it was ten years ago, and if it was wise to push forward their defences to the point it had now reached west of Kandahar, the thing had been done well, and they had no reason to find fault with the officers who had been responsible for it." It is well-known that this "forward" frontier policy which has been vigorously pursued since the time of Lord Lytton has seriously embarrassed the finances of India. This being the case, we very much regret that Mr. Childers, who held the post of War Minister for 2 or 3 years in Mr. Gladstone's second administration, did not express any opinion on the wisdom or otherwise of the "forward" frontier policy. Of course, our views on such a subject can carry no weight whatever; but the British public should carefully consider what Colonel Maurice, who has been declared by no less an authority than Lord Wolseley to be the greatest military writer in Britain, says on this point in his *Balance of Power* as to the policy of advancing from our own frontier, to meet the Russian menace. The gallant Colonel writes:—"So far as fighting on the actual Indian frontier is concerned, the further we can fight Russia away from her base, and therefore the nearer to our Indian frontier * * * the stronger we are. * * * We can not safely advance upon Herat from India. * * * Undoubtedly if the Afghans were an united people who could be trusted to adhere religiously to contracts made by a central Power, an advance upon Herat would be a question of their friendship or hostility; but that is just the element on which we cannot count. The Afghans are in fact, a congeries of fierce tribes, who, no matter what bargains we had made with them before-hand, would be apt to break out in our rear upon the first check we received in our front. Therefore, advance far beyond the Indian frontier becomes for us most dangerous. * * * But all the world over human nature is human nature, and the clearest military vision may be obscured by the temptations of a brilliant campaign. * * * It is difficult to guess why some of the highest authorities, whose names we know, should be tempted, against their better judgment, to persuade themselves of the wisdom of a course which would for England be very dangerous. If the question as to the proper course to be pursued by another country and another army, under analogous circumstances, could be submitted to their unbiassed judgment, we have no doubt at all as to the value of their military opinions." It will thus be seen that the highest authority in the British Army strongly condemns the "forward" frontier policy that is now being pursued at such enormous cost. This policy has already involved an expenditure of more than 20 crores of rupees in the frontier defences in Beluchistan alone, and we do not know how much more it will cost. Professor Bryce, also a Gladstonian Liberal, who visited India in the cold weather of 1888-89, has raised his voice against the enormous expenditure on the frontier defences, and we wish Mr. Childers had done the same.

In the concluding portion of his address Mr. Childers dealt with England's duty to India. We regret this part of the speech has not been reported in full. We have merely a summary of what Mr. Childers said. He observed :—"India, to his mind, was by far the most interesting problem before the people of this country [Britain] at the present time. It was the largest of their possessions. It was enough to remember that they in this country with their 35 millions, were responsible to Almighty God and to the world for the good government, for the happiness, for the safety and prosperity of 250 millions of people in that country [India], and it was so far from disappointing, he thought, with respect to their duty in that matter, that they might be proud for what they had done. They had made enormous progress, but they must feel that they must go on in the progress. They were governing a people of whom not a hundred part were of the same religion as themselves—people whose whole social condition was opposed to their own, and they were doing so with the very smallest military force; and they must know how to retain their sympathy so necessary for their good government, and for their helping to carry out that good government. Nothing had impressed him more than the importance of earning not only the obedience, but the sympathy of the Indian people." England might well be proud of the noble work she has so far done in India; but much still remains to be accomplished before her mission in this country can be *said to have been fulfilled. The Englishmen engaged in the administration* of India cannot too carefully bear in mind that the sympathy of the ruled is absolutely necessary for their good government. But the misfortune is that our rulers do not care to secure the sympathy of the people for whose good government and happiness they are responsible. So long as this lamentable state of things exists, England's duty to the 250 millions of people whom she has undertaken to govern in this country cannot surely be faithfully discharged.

MR. LUSON'S DEFENCE.

THE *Statesman* is again at it. The *Statesman* admits that the High Court declares that "the effect of Mr. Luson's alterations has been to make it appear that a man who has never been either charged, convicted or sentenced has duly been convicted and sentenced—the alterations so made being after he had appealed against his being illegally imprisoned." For the words "never convicted or sentenced," the *Statesman* would read "never *formally* convicted or *formally* sentenced," as if the High Court had said that he was informally convicted and informally sentenced. This is a rather strange way of reading words. The High Court plainly says "Maharaj was never convicted or sentenced." But you must read it as saying "he was convicted and sentenced informally."

Then, again, we read the High Court attributed the omission of Maharaj's name in the charge sheet to careless oversight. On the contrary, in emphasizing the gravity of Mr. Luson's misconduct, the High Court refers to the fact that his alterations made it appear that the man was duly convicted and sentenced. The alterations, however, also made it appear that, that man was duly charged. But this is not referred to by the High Court. The reason is obvious. The High Court was of opinion that the omission to frame the charge was due to careless oversight. Therefore, in so far as the alterations made it appear that the man had been duly charged, there was nothing serious. But the High Court did not attribute the absence of the conviction and the sentence to careless oversight, and, therefore, it laid stress upon the alterations

as shewing that the man had been duly convicted and sentenced. The *Statesman* would make capital of the expression in the judgment of the High Court, "nine persons had been on trial." But suppose Maharaj had been on trial. It does not follow that he was convicted or sentenced. The High Court distinctly says neither was done. The *Staetsman* says he would have thought it a failure of justice to release the man from jail, when it was found that the man had been sent to jail without being convicted or sentenced, which means without any consideration of the case against him. The High Court, however, distinctly said that Maharaj had been *illegally imprisoned.* If an occurence like this had taken place in England, would the magistrate have had any answer to a suit for damages for unlawful decree and confinement?

We wish this would be our last say on the Tirhoot case. We cannot approve of the policy of defending the acts of an officer which allow of no defence. As regards the case in hand, one should be loath to carry on discussions in defence of Mr. Luson by straining the words of the High Court's judgment, when every one knows that there has been a statement published by a local paper of the facts of the case, shewing that there was no complaint against Maharaj, that there was no charge against him, and that he was packed off to jail because he happened to have mixed himself with the accused persons somehow or other.

THE LEPER ASYLUM.

WE are surprised at the agitation raised by a few European ladies and gentlemen with a view to discredit the management of the Leper Asylum located in this city. They have not only attempted to bespatter dirt on the institution, in every possible way here, through the columns of the daily papers, but are trying to induce the English public, through the columns of *Truth*, to believe that the institution is an eye-sore, the *locale* a plague spot in the Metropolis of British India, and the management a disgrace to a civilised Government like the Government of India.

We do not know who these few Europeans are, we know only that they are connected with a Sporting journal, which has necessarily a small circulation. Have they an abiding or even a persistent and continuing interest in the welfare of the country and its institutions, or are they mere birds of passage who may disappear from the scene any day? Sporting may not be uncongenial with the possession of large sympathies for the human race, but the sympathies of these people are apparently engrossed by not even so much as a dozen Europeans and Eurasians taken together in the present Asylum, and they must needs have a separate one, for this extraordinarily large number of patients! They manifestly leave out of calculation the comparatively large number of Native Christians, Hindus, and Mahammadans who receive relief at the Asylum. This shows what interest they take in the welfare of the general body of sufferers. We must give them credit for whatever sympathies they have for people of their own nationality, but we naturally take exception to their giving expression to them in a fault-finding and carping spirit. They should recollect that the institution is supported by public subscriptions alone, and that the expenditure cannot exceed the means.

The present Asylum was, we understand, placed under the control of the District Charitable Society years ago. This Society is composed of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Archdeacon, Members of Council, Judges of the High-Court, Commissioner of Police, Chairman of the Corporation, Presidents of the principal commercial and other Associations, members of church vestries, members of the native committee among whom distinguished noblemen and gentlemen find a place, and donors, European and Native, of not less than Rs. 500. That such a body should take a persistent and continuing interest in the welfare of all classes of sufferers, without distinction of creed, caste, or nationality, we can naturally believe. There is besides an Executive Committee composed of officers of high position, reverend gentlemen connected with the different churches, and European, Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi gentlemen, who take a particular interest in the work of the Society, and above all there is our indefatigable and energetic Commissioner of Police to supervise the management. That we should have implicit confidence in the work of these gentlemen is only natural. We are in a position to state, on the most reliable information available, that Official visitors, European and Indian, and Medical officers of high standing and experience, have always found the Asylum in as good a condition as it is possible to expect considering that the inmates suffer under a loathsome ailment.

The proposition now is, as we have hinted above, and as we find from the daily Press, to have an Asylum exclusively for the benefit of European and Eurasian lepers. The question that naturally arises is, what is the need of such a sectional institution, when one already exists for the benefit of Europeans, Eurasians, Native Christians, Hindus, and Mahomedans alike, under the auspices of such an influential and responsible body of European and Indian gentlemen as we have described above? We may hope to have a larger institution in the suburbs for *all* classes of sufferers, supported by Government, the Corporation, and the general public, but we leave it to the good sense of all charitable and philanthropic gentlemen to judge whether in view of the useful institution already in existence, and of the larger institution in prospect, it is advisable to fritter away funds in the manner proposed. We, for one, must set our face against the project. The originator of the scheme is, we understand, Mrs. Hayes, wife of Captain Hayes chiefly known to fame as a fairly successful horse-trainer. Both are mere sojourners in this land of promise, if not of pagodas as in the olden days. We hear of them now at Lahore, again at Hongkong, and then back again in Calcutta. What guarantee is there that these roving spirits will have an abiding and not an ephemeral and transient interest in the project they advocate? A small—a very small section of the community may be taken in, but we dare say the majority of the charitably disposed public, with large-hearted and cosmopolitan views, will have nothing to say in favor of such a small sectional movement as the one we have referred to.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor returned to Calcutta on Friday at 11-5 A. M. by special train. The Sealdah platform was tastefully decorated and there was a large gathering to welcome His Honor back.

HIS Honor will hold a Durbar to-morrow, at Belvedere, for the investiture of those on whom titles have been recently conferred by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The Durbar will be held in the afternoon at half-past four o'clock.

THE scheme for extending the water supply in the south amalgamated area in the suburbs will be taken in hand at once. The laying of water-pipes will be commenced on the 15th instant.

IT is stated that the Agricultural Conference will assemble at Simla towards the end of November next. Bengal will be represented by Mr. P. Nolan, Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments.

THE Marchioness of Lansdowne leaves Simla to-day for Bombay. Her Excellency, accompanied by her niece, Lady Maud Anson, Captain Pakenham, A. D. C., and Surgeon-Major E. H. Fenn, are expected to arrive in Bombay by mail train on the morning of the 18th instant. The party leave in the afternoon for England, *via* Brindisi in the P. and O. steamer Clyde. Lady Lansdowne will return to India about the first week of November, and will probably join the Viceroy on tour before proceeding to Calcutta.

IT is stated that the Hon. Mr. Hutchins will in all probability pay a flying visit to Burma in the cold weather.

BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE having been detained at Allahabad, where a cordial reception was accorded him, changed his programme. He did not reach Serampore on Wednesday as previously announced though preparations were made for his reception. He reached Howrah on Thursday morning and inspite of the early hour and foul weather there was a goodly gathering to welcome him. There will be an evening party in his honor in the *Nat Mandir* of Sir Raja Radhakanta Deb and the Indian Association will give him a dinner. A meeting has been called on Monday next at 5 P. M. to welcome him and thank him for his services to the country during his sojourn in England.

NOT long ago we stated that there was no foundation in the report that Sir Steuart Bayley would retire before the expiration of the full term of his office. We see some of our contemporaries are again speculating on the subject. Some of them go so far as to say that Sir Steuart's successor has been named. They are not agreed, however, as to who that successor should be. One of them points to the probability of Mr. Alexander Mackenzie occupying the Belvedere *gadi*, while another is for bringing here Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick from Hydrabad. It is premature to speculate about the fitness of one or the other for the rulership of Bengal. We are credibly informed that Sir Steuart has no intention of vacating his office at present. Sir Steuart justly enjoys great popularity for the vigor of his administration, and it would be a great misfortune for Bengal if we were to lose his services at the present time. We are happy to be able to assure our readers again that the rumours about Sir Steuart Bayley's resignation are entirely without foundation.

EXAMINATION scandals are frequent in Bombay also, and slaughter of innocents is a favourite pastime. In consequence of continued complaints respecting the large percentage of failures at University examinations in late years, the Senate has passed a resolution appointing a Committee to report on the system under which examiners are appointed. The Syndicate has for years past disregarded the direction of the Act that examiners should be Fellows of the University.

THE Queen has presented Mr. Stanley with a miniature portrait of herself, set in diamonds, accompanying the present with a letter eulogising his service, and wishing him wedded happiness. Mr. Stanley is at present confined to his bed from severe attack of gastritis. But he has so far recovered from his illness, that no postponement of his wedding will take place.

As the result of the Gilchrist Examination, held in January last in India and Ceylon, Babu Birendra Chandra Sen of Bengal has been selected as the successful scholar of the year.

IN the House of Commons, Mr. Smith announced that Government had determined to drop the proposals to amend the procedure of the House, and also the Land Purchase and Tithes Bills, during the present session, but would re-introduce them next session, which would assemble at the end of November.

THE Jain defamation case—in which Babu Indra Chand Nahata, who on his return from Europe went through the requisite ceremonies and was re-admitted into caste, charges several of his co-religionists for defaming him by publication of a book in lithograph in which it is, among other things, stated that he had taken prohibited food on board vessels and in hotels,—has been postponed to the 24th instant. About 90 witnesses will be called by the complainant and as the case will take a long time it will not be taken up till after the Hon'ble Syed Amir Hossein returns. Some of the accused have tendered public apology already.

IT is stated that the Porte has sent a fresh note to England demanding that a date be fixed for the evacuation of Egypt, and for the limitation of the British right to re-occupy the country. For what good?

THE Government of India has ruled that a decree of any Court situate in British India may be sent to the duly constituted civil courts in the Native States under the Bombay Government for execution to the same extent and in the same manner as a British Court can within its own jurisdiction execute a decree passed by itself.

THERE is genuine "China-clay "to be had in some parts of South India, and surprise is expressed why Indian capitalists do not utilize the material in providing India with its own "China-ware." Probably the newly started Titagur Glass Works will solve the problem.

THE Lahore correspondent of the *Statesman* hears that sanction has been given to Mr. Warburton to prosecute the Lahore *Tribune*. Should the prosecution be proceeded with, the case will most probably be heard in Lahore. The *Tribune* is quite capable of defending itself and Mr. Warburton will have to come off second best again.

ONE hundred Postmen struck work in the East ern Northern Districts, of London, on Wednesday and three hundred held a demonstration in the city and marched westward for the purpose of gaining adherents. One hundred were dismissed who had mixed in the strike movement. Mr. Raikes maintains a resolute attitude. Forty Unionists forcibly ejected seventy non-Unionists from the Mount Pleasant Parcels Office. Three hundred Postmen at St. Martin's le Grand struck work, but afterwards resumed their duties. The Postmen offered Mr. Raikes to defer their strike until the 21st instant provided the non-Unionists were dismissed. Mr. Raikes declined to accede to those demands. Lord Compton is mediating with Mr. Raikes on behalf of the telegraph clerks. The reason of the excitement is that a number of strangers were being trained to the work of sorting, in view of a general dismissal of the hands. Several of the district offices have rejected strangers.

IN Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council Sir Andrew Scoble introduced a Bill to amend the Indian Christian Marriage Act, the main features of which are precautions to guard against the possibility of a marriage being solemnized by a person who, though episcopally ordained, does not hold the Bishop's license in the diocese, and to render persons taking a false oath before a Surrogate liable to punishment under the Penal Code. The Bill also provides for greater regularity in the record of marriages of Native Christians, and extends the jurisdiction to States bordering on, as well as those situated within, the limits of a Presidency.

MR. HUTCHINS introduced the Census Bill and requested the Council to re-enact the provisions of the Act of 1880. The Bill provides for the formal appointment of persons to aid in taking the census, investing them in that capacity with the character of public servants within the meaning of the Penal Code. Also for the enumeration of special aggregates of people, such as regiments, and in jails and hospitals, by the officers in charge, if so required. To guard against the loss of schedules or incorrect returns the document will be retained in the custody of the Census officers and filled in by them in the case of illiterate householders. Provision is made for the proper numbering of houses, and the numbers are not to be effaced before March 31. Enumerators who undertake the duty and fail, without reasonable excuse, to fulfil it, are liable to punishment.

THE Thakore Saheb of Gondal and the Maharani attended by Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, formerly Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India, proceeded to Windsor where the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have presented heir Highnesses to Her Majesty.

THE current in the Hughli is very strong this season. Last week we reported a serious shipping accident and this week we have to report another. The steamer *Sea Gull* coming up the river on Tuesday evening with 581 pilgrims from Jagannath collided with one of the Port Commissioners' steam mud-hoppers, sunk the latter, and did great damage to herself. The crew of the hopper, however, were saved. There was great panic among the pilgrims on board the *Sea Gull*. But they were safely landed on the following morning.

WE are glad to learn that Kumar Benoy Krishna has founded a scholarship for the successful female candidates for the Medical Examination of the local Medical College.

THE Labour movement has affected the Police of England, if it does not actually threaten the army. The Grenadier Guards mutinied, of which it is stated by Reuter, Mr. Stanhope assured the House of Commons he had no information. Information or no information, the mutiny had taken place, and though perhaps it may be traceable to other causes than the Labour agitation, it opens out a subject for serious reflection. The meeting has had its effect, and the grievances of the Grenadiers, real or supposed, have deen redressed.

MAKING a capital of Mr. Munro's resignation for the alleged insufficiency of provision in the Police Bill for old and disabled officers, the London Police started with a disgraceful demonstration in honor of their champion who has been justly held responsible for it. The next step was an organised strike of which due notice was given, either for the benefit of burglars, or those that they would fain victimise. The strike, however, signally failed as the whole of the force could not be induced to join it. Offending constables have been dismissed in large numbers and more dismissals are expected. In the House of Commons Mr. Matthews, replying to a question, said that only young constables were concerned in the present agitation, and that the conduct of the elder members of the Force was excellent. He assured the House that there would be no interruption in the Police service of London. On Monday, though the demonstration of Saturday before last failed, an immense crowd collected at Bow Street attracted there by another promised strike. A large body of Mounted Police paraded the street, but failed to clear away the mob, many of whom were arrested for inciting disturbances. A basin was thrown from the windows of Bow Street station among the Mounted Police. A force of Cavalry eventually had to be summoned to restore order and patrolled the street. They afterwards escorted the Prince of Wales from the Opera to Marlborough House. Only a handful of constables refused to do duty, and their places have been filled by reserves from other divisions. The strike has been altogether a failure.

THE following telegram was sent by the Viceroy to the Postmaster-General in London on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Penny Post which is now being celebrated at South Kensington Museum, on the 2nd of July :—

"Please accept my cordial congratulations on the Jubilee of the penny post. The Indian Post office was quick to adopt the principles of Sir Rowland Hill's reform, and notwithstanding the great distances in India our inland letter postage has long been a uniform rate of half an anna, or a little more than a halfpenny. In India, as in England, the result has been an increase of correspondence altogether beyond expection ; but education and commerce are not yet sufficiently advanced in this country to give our Post office a surplus, or to place it in the enviable position which the British Post office now enjoys. I am glad, however, to inform you on this auspicious occasion that we hope to be able to join you in reducing the postage from India to the United Kingdom to two and-a-half annas at the same time that the postage from the United Kingdom is reduced to two pence halfpenny."

In considering the Postal finances the Viceroy did not probably consider the Zemindari *dak* cesses, which yield a large income and which taken together with the Postal earnings proper yield a large surplus. The time when the necessity for levying a Zamindari *dak* cess existed for keeping up the Post Office has long passed away, and it is a pity that so admitted an anachronism is not yet obsolete.

DR. CHEW who was connected with the Calcutta Municipality but is no longer in it, charged Dr. Simpson with defamation under the following circumstances. The defamation arises out of a letter written by Dr. Simpson to Sir Henry Harrison on the 26th of July, 1889, in which the writer charges Dr. Chew with "taunting him with official forgery, neglect of duty, incompetency and misappropriation of monies belonging to the Corporation." Mr. Handley to whom the application for process was made observed that according to the application, these accusations seemed to date so far back as a year ago, and he could not now take cognizance of them. Dr. Chew said he had, by letters, called upon Dr. Simpson to recall these statements, telling him that he knew full well that these charges were untrue. If true, he should, long ere this, have been put upon his trial. Receiving no satisfaction from Dr. Simpson, he communicated with the then Chairman, but got no satisfaction from him. He then addressed the Commissioners, but with the like result. The Government were next appealed to, but without any effect. He was a family man, and rumours of these charges were gaining ground every day, much to his detriment. His Worship observed that Dr. Chew should have at once come to him for redress, instead of allowing a year to pass over him; he had adopted his own remedy to the very utmost, and when he failed in obtaining redress from all quarters, he rushed into this Court to prefer a criminal charge. He could not, under these circumstances, grant the present application. Dr. Chew said that the Commissioners were afraid to take notice of his complaint, and had not submitted the same to the proper authorities. A matter of this sort could not be amicably settled in five or six months. His Worship observed that he could not, at this distant period. entertain his application. This discloses a phase of our municipal administration that is worthy of close study. The High Court has declined to interfere in the case.

A DRAFT of proposed additions to the rules under the Indian Emigration Act has been published in the *Gazette of India* for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and the notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in the Council on the 28th instant. The rules apply to the testing of lime-juice, ghee, rice meal, &c, for the purpose of detecting the presence of lead or copper therein. In 1888 a noteworthy case of poisoning occurred to the captain crew of an emigrant ship, in which some of the men narrowly escaped death. More than five grains of lead per pound were found in the ship's ghee. Under the new rules it is proposed to have some simple testing apparatus in each ship consisting of a bottle of sulphide of ammonium, one of strong hydrochloric acid, and a piece of glass rod.

MESRRS. WATSON and Company, Rajshahye, have brought a criminal action in the district magistrate's court against some boys of the Rajshaye College. On Monday evening, the 30th ultimo, three boys are said to have come in front of the Company's premises and told the servants to open the doors on the east which command a view of the river. The servants not having done so, the boys are said to have gone away in a rage, but soon came in numbers and attacked the servants. The magistrate went personally to the college to arrest such boys as could be identified by the complainants. The offence of the boys is not very clear from the above summary of news which seems to have been simultaneously communicated to many of our contemporaries cut and dry.

A CORRESPONDENT thus describes the recent Damodar floods:

The tract of country below Burdwan over which the Damodar runs is very low, and the bed of the river from bank to bank is not more than half a mile wide below Burdwan, whereas it is nearly three miles wide near Ranigunge and upwards. This makes a considerable difference. The water that the river can contain at Ranigunge without injuring the people or the banks is quite enough to keep this portion of the district under water for days together. Hence there were embankments on either side of the river from time immemorial. But the Government in order to make assurance doubly sure for the protection of railways removed part of the embankment on the right side, so that water might find its way and the pressure on the left side might decrease, and where the embankment was not removed its repairing was forbidden. That portion of the embankment where the breaches have occurred was what is popularly called an "abolished" embankment. The Jankuli breach which was the subject of a representation year before last is nearly 2 miles from the present breaches. The waters of the Damodar began to rise very fast on the 24th June at 5 P. M, and in 8 hours the river swelled to a fearful extent and began to overflow in some parts. However, things were not so threatening as yet, and men gathered on the banks for sight seeing or mere idle talk. At night-fall they retired to their houses. At 9 P M. the water was seen some 2 inches higher than it was in 1888. At 11 P. M. it was higher still and the people began to grow anxious. During the small hours of the night things assumed a threatening aspect. At many places the embankment was seen to be leaky and overflown. It was at this time that people began to gather in large numbers round the *bund* with lanterns in their hands. When they saw that the *bund* on which they were standing was little better than a lump of clay they gave the alarm. The alarm soon spread all over the country. The villagers of Lakra, Barngram, Sadipore, Daripore Balorampore, Natungram, Krisnapore, Balagore, Daksincul, &c. were on the alert. At day break all of a sudden that portion of the embankment adjacent to Lakra and Barngram was swept away as if by a storm, causing a breach of nearly 200 yards, and washing away the whole village of Lakra, its houses and chattels, with the stream in a few hours. They could bestow no thought upon their property in their eagerness to save their own lives, and the lives of their wives and children. Then followed a confused rush on all sides to secure a resting place on a higher level. Such a place was found on the Government embankment a few paces off. A knot of unfortunate persons who happened to have their home-steads on a piece of elevated ground refused to join their comrades in the general stampede and paid the penalty of their folly by having to cling to a tree when the water encroached upon this land also and rendered escape impossible. In this plight they had to pass an uncomfortable night and piteous moans were heard all night long. To complete the misery of the scene, at length this their last stronghold gave way, and they were seen drifting along with the tree for some time. Fortunately, however, somehow all managed to find a landing place at a distance of 2 miles, in the village of Balarampore. The sufferings caused to the people in several places defy description. Numberless houses have been destroyed. A whole village has been completely washed away leaving no trace of its former site. If these breaches remain unrepaired, one-fourth of the district of Burdwan will become depopulated in no time.

It looks as if Government does not mind the depopulation. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will arrive in Burdwan on the 21st instant and will have ample opportunity of judging for himself the amount of mischief done by the "abolition" of these embankments in deference to the Railway protection policy. These inundations have become quite an annual institution, and it is seriously worth our engineers' while to find out how both the people and the railway may be protected. If nothing else can be done the Government should make the Railway Company acquire the whole of the affected tract by way of some compensation for injuries repeated for years in the past so that sufferers may remove their homesteads to safer localities. We are glad to learn that Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt, District Magistrate of Burdwan, is doing his best to alleviate the present miseries. But more relief is urgently needed.

MR. HOWMAN, of the London Dairy Company, it will be remembered, conducted certain Dairy experiments last cold season in Calcutta and elsewhere. The *Englishman* hears that Mr. Howman's assistant, a Swiss, has been engaged by the Local Government for one year, and that it is intended to continue the experiments under the direction of the Agricultural Department. The question of cocoanut butter in the meantime engages public attention. Mr. Bhupal Chunder Bose, of the Agricultural Department, who carried on some experiments in this connection does not appear to be very sanguine as to the results. He writes to the Agri-Horticultural Society of Calcutta:

"I took four nuts of average size, neither very big nor very small, and had the kernel reduced to a coarse pulp with a native instrument called *Kurni*. The nuts were not fully ripe; the kernel was fully formed, but was yet a little soft. After the kernel had been made into pulp, the latter was squeezed in a thick piece of cloth to express the "milk." A little water had to be added to the pulp to make the milk run out freely. The whole of the milk could not, however, be expressed, as I had no proper appliances to do the work. The 'milk' was measured and found to be 3 *Paos* or roughly 24 *ozs.* 1 *pao* may be taken as water added to the pulp in the act of expressing the milk.

"Immediately after the milk had been expressed it was churned in a soda-water bottle. I intended to use the English churn which I have recently procured from England, but the quantity of milk was too small to be put into a churn. I should mention here, that in the experiment with cocoanut milk which I made in the last cold weather, I had no need to add any ice or cold water, but in the present experiment, which was made sometime about the end of the last April, the weather was hot, the consequence being that the butter refused to 'come.' I then added a little iced water to the milk in the soda-water bottle, and the butter grains immediately appeared. The whole operation did not take more than 15 minutes, and could be finished in half the time if cold water was added in the beginning. All that I had now to do was to wash the butter in cold water, and gather it into a lump. The butter weighed just a little over 1½ chittaks or 3 ozs., that is, 2½ per cent. on the milk. This I considered encouraging; but my surprise and disappointment were great when on opening the vessel in which I had put in the butter, I found that it had all melted and was floating on the top of the water. In the cold weather the butter kept pretty firm day and night; but in the hot weather it would be impossible to keep it solid, unless it was put in iced water. Under the circumstances, I believe it is useless trying to make cocoanut butter in a hot climate like ours."

Perhaps after all it is no great loss that real butter should not have a further discount put upon it.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY.—In cases of DEBILITY and Defective and Nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkably beneficial results. Rawlands Dalton, Esq. District Medical Officer, Bury St Edmunds, writes:—"In giving my opinion on Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Lod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken down state of health and strength, which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and, I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition' I take it, and like it, unmixed with any thing, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that Dr. de Jongh's Oil would come into general use, and entirelp supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, add quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists ane store-keepers. Sole Consignees Ansar, Harford and Co, 210, High Holborn, London.

A CARD.——AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kinderd complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions. Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper. 10

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*July* 9, 1889.

General.—Babu Probhat Nath Roy, Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in the Contai sub-division of the district of Midnapur.

Babu Brojo Mohun Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Sudder station of the Cuttack district.

Babu Bhoirab Nath Palit, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jalpaiguri, is allowed leave for one month, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Saroda prosad Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Sudder station of the Pubna district.

Mr. A. Forbes, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for four months, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. S. Beadon, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Shahabad, is appointed to act temporarily as Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, from the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

Babu Kali Prosad Chatterjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Backergunj, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1833.

Mr. L. Hare, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Dacca, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr, F. J. Monahan, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serajganj, Pubna, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Dacca, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. L. Hare, or until further orders.

Mr. W. H. H. Vincent, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to have charge of the Serajganj sub-division of the Pubna district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. F. J. Monahan, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present charge of the Hajipur sub-division of the Mozufferpur district.

Lieutenant W. Leslie, Quarter-master, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for four months, with effect from the 1st instant.

Babu Surendra Nath Mazumder, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Sudder station of the Mozufferpur district, on being relieved of his present charge of the Barh sub-division in the district of Patna.

Mr. F. H. Barrow, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Gya, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 14th April 1890, vice the late Mr. T. E. Coxhead, on deputation.

Mr. F. A. Slack, Settlement Officer, Chittagong, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 14th April 1890, vice Mr, F. H. Barrow.

Mr. E. B. Harris, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Jessore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 14th April 1890, vice Mr. F A Slack, on deputation.

Mr. W. C. Macpherson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Purneah, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 9th May 1890 vice Mr. J. A. Bourdillon.

Mr. R. T. Greer, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Tipperah, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 9th May 1890, vice Mr. W. C. Macpherson, on privilege leave.

Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, Magistrate and Collector, Rungpur, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 11th May 1890, vice Mr. W. H. D'Oyly, on deputation.

Mr. H. F. J. T. Maguire, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Dinajpur, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 11th May 1890, vice Mr. F. H. B. Skrine,

Mr. A. W. Paul, C. I. E., Magistrate and Collector, on leave, acted in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors from the 21st May to the 23rd June 1890, both days inclusive.

Mr. E. Cornish, Magistrate and Collector, Balasore, acted in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, from the 21st May to the 23rd June 1890, both days inclusive, vice Mr. A. W. Paul, C. I. E. on special duty.

Mr. E. N. Baker, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Manbhum, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector, of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, Assistant Commissioner, Darjeeling, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum.

Babu Dino Nath Chuckerbutty, sub-Deputy Collecter, in charge of the Gya, Distillery, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Russa Distillery, in the 24-Pergunnahs district, for six monhs. This cancels the order of the 22nd March last, granting him furlough for one year.

Babu Hera Lal Sen, Sub-Deputy Collector, in charge of the Russa Distillery, in the 24-Pergunnhs district, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Gya Distillery.

JUDICIAL.—The following Independent Benches in the district of Mymensingh are vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 261 of the Code of Criminal Procedure:—Sudder Independent Bench, Tangail Independent Bench, Jamalpur Independent Bench, Netrokonah Independent Bench, Kishoregunge Independent Bench.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Maulvi Ahmed of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Bazitpur Independent Bench in the district of Mymensingh.

Babu Prosanna Kumar Chowdhry and Babu Chandra Kisore Kar are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at Bazitpur in the district of Mymensingh, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Brajes Chandra Sinha, B. L. is appointed to act as an Additional Munsif in the district of Sarun, to be ordinarily stationed at Sewan ,during the absence, on leave, of Babu Lal Singh, or until further orders.

Babu Rakhal Chandra Bose, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Manikganj, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Durga Das Bose, or until further orders.

In modification of the order, dated the 3rd May 1886, Babu Anand Kumar Sarbadhicari, Officiating Additional Subordinate Judge of Dacca, is allowed leave for three months, viz, four days under article 309 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the remaining period under article 306 (b) of the same Regulations, with effect from the 28th April 1886.

Babu Haro Gobind Mookerjee, Officiating Additional Subordinate Judge of Dacca, is appointed to act, until further orders as Subordinate Judge of Dinajpur, with effect from the 22nd, November 1889.

Babu Kedâr Nath Mozumdar, Subordinate Judge, Hugli, is promoted to the first grade of Subordinate Judges, vice Babu Gonesh Chunder Chowdhury, about to retire.

Babu Jagesh Chandra Mitter, Subordinate Judge, Patna, is promoted to the second grade of Suboadinate Judges, vice Babu Kedar Nath Mozumdar.

Babu Brojo Behary Shome, Additional Munsif of Sealdah, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act temporarily as Subordinate Judge in the district of Nuddea, vice Babu Gonesh Chunder Chowdhury, about to retire.

Babu Bhagabati Churn Mitter, M. A., B. L., is appointed to act as an Additional Munsif in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs to be ordinarily stationed at Sealdah, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Brojo Behary Shome, or until further orders.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Regular Benches mentioned in the district of Sarun, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—For the Chupra Regular Bench—Pandit Debi pershad, Babu Gulab Chand, Babu Seho Bux Mull, Babu Triguna Naud Upadhya, Maulvi Dost Mohumud.

For the Sewan Regular Bench:—Maulvi Mohamud Zaki Hossain, Maulvi Kabiruddin.

For the Revilganj Regular Bench, Babus Sheo Nundun Bhagut and Hara Pershad Singh.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. A. C. Band of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Darjeeling Bench in the district of Darjeeling.

Babu Upendra Chandra Mullick, Subordinate Judge of Trihut, is allowed leave for three months, under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be releived.

Mr. Prannath Banerjee, Munsif of Matihari, is appointed to act as a Subordinate Judge in the district of Trihut, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Upendra Chandra Mullick, or until further orders.

Babu Bhava Churn Mookerjee, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Sarun, to be ordinarily stationed at Matihari, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. Prannath Banerjee, or until further orders.

Mr J.C. Lloyd. Sub-divisional Officer of Sungoo, in the Chittagong *Hill Tracts*, is, under section 32 of Act X of 1882, (the Code of Criminal Procedure), empowered to pass sentences of whipping.

Babu Hemango Chandra Bose, Subordinate Judge, Hugli, is allowed leave for three months, under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulation, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 31st January 1890.

Under section 261 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882 the Lieutenant-Governor vests the Independent Benches at Kurseong and Nexalbari, in the district of Darjeeling, with power to try summarily the offences specified below:—

Offences under sections 279, 285, 286, 289,290, 323, 334 336, 341, 352, 426, and 447 of the Indian Penal Code, and offences mentioned in section 261 (c) and (d) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Independent Bench at Kurseong is also vested with power to try summarily the offences specified in section 261 (b) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Babu Radhika Prosad Kundu is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Bhudruck in the district of Balasore, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Munshi Hafizar Rahman Ahamed of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Bhudruck in the district of Balasore.

MR. ROBERT HOTZ of Simla, photographer by appointment to His Excellency the most Honourable the Marquess of Lansdowne Viceroy and Governor-General of India

13-5 Government Place, East, Calcutta.

Special arrangements made for Zenana ladies

Inspection of Specimen invited. 238.

Extracts.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE CONGRESS DELEGATES.

THE following, extracted from the London Letter of *The Hindu*, Madras, of June 13, has been placed at our disposal for publication :—

If the telephone had only been so far developed and made available that conversation between England and India were possible, or that what is said in a room in London could be heard in Calcutta, or Madras, or Bombay, it is easy to imagine what a rush there would have been at half-past four yesterday afternoon to the respective instruments in every town in India. The officials at the Central Office would have been worried out of their lives in their endeavour to comply with the request from a hundred inquirers at once: "Connect me with Mr. Gladstone's private room in the House of Commons, behind the Speaker's chair." Not Congress-wallahs only, but even high officials, might have been curious to know what passed in that little room at the time stated Failing the telephone to which they could themselves resort, your readers must be content with a quill pen, and from my grey goose-quill receive as clear and as coherent a narrative as, consistent with the character of what passed, is possible. In reply to a request made to him a few days ago, Mr. Gladstone expressed his ready willingness to receive the Delegates from the Congress and grant them an interview. His own expression was that he should be "glad" to see them. He fixed yesterday afternoon as the time, and his private room in the House of Commons as the scene, of the interview. Some of the delegates were, at the time the engagement was made, still in Scotland, completing their series of meetings and had to be requested by telegraph to expedite their return. They did so, and arrived in London yesterday morning The delegation to Mr. Gladstone consisted Mr. Hume, Mr. Banerjee, Mr. Mudholkar and Mr. Digby. Mr. Eardley Norton was to have been present, but he was unable to attend. Punctually at half-past four Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., bright and cheery as is his wont, met the Congress representatives in the Central Lobby, conducted them through the Inner Lobby, along two of the Library Corridors, to Mr. Gladstone's room. Here the deputation found Mr. Gladstone ready to receive them. He advanced nearly to the door to greet his visitors. Mr. Digby introduced the Indian gentlemen first, and, in mentioning Mr. Hume, referred to him at the son of the old Parliamentary economist, Mr. Joseph Hume. Mr. Gladstone greeted Mr. Hume with especial heartiness, twice over saying: "I wish your father were with us now." The illustrious old statesman who seemed to be in the best of health and spirits, busied himself in placing his visitors in the most convenient manner to himself He has become slightly hard of hearing, and listens with his hand outspread to his ear. Mr. Hume was courteously bowed to a seat on his right, Mr. Banerjee to one directly in front, Mr. Digby and Mr. Herbert Gladstone sat next, and Mr. Mudholkar was at the Liberal leader's left hand. Mr Digby having intimated that the delegates wished to pay their respects to Mr Gladstone personally and to speak with him on the Council's reform proposals now before Parliament, Mr Gladstone signified his acquiescence, and at once established most friendly relations by saying. "I suppose the two Indian gentlemen speak English?"

"Oh! yes," replied Mr. Hume, "they speak it uncommonly well."

"Ah!"said he,"I have often said nobody speaks such good English and with such admirable intonation as do people from the East Indies."

Mr. Banerjee explained that this was, probably, due to the thorough manner in which the English, a foreign tongue, was grounded into them while they were young.

Mr. Gladstone, inclining his head as if in agreement, added: "It is singular, how, the farther you go from England the better the English language is spoken. In France, by the French people, it is spoken worst of all. In Germany things are a little better. In Poland there is a great improvement, and also in Russia. But it is only in India and by Indians that it is really well spoken, by those who are not English, with intonation and clearness."

After this compliment the conversation turned to politics, and the situation of affairs in India which had brought the delegates to England. (It must be understood that what follows merely indicates what, without impropriety, may be made public in India.)

Mr. Banerjee spoke of the thirty or more meetings he and others had addressed in various parts of England and Scotland, respecting which Mr. Gladstone asked a number of questions. Before, however, this phase of the movement was discussed fully, Mr. Hume explained to Mr. Gladstone the Congress position and what were its proposals, particularly in regard to the Muhammadan opposition. This latter, indeed, Mr. Gladstone himself brought to the front, characteristically seizing upon the central point of the Reform movement so far as it may affect the proceedings in Parliament. Mr. Hume was able to give Mr. Gladstone most assuring information on this point, while it was pressed upon him that there was no racial difference between the Hindus and the Muhammadans, that there was little likelihood of any serious troubles existing between them. With very slight exceptions, indeed, the followers of the Prophet, it was stated, were Hindus who had been converted to Moslemism and who, because of their conversion, had not ceased to be Hindus. This point evidently impressed Mr. Gladstone; he signified special interest in it, and recurred to it more than once. Conversation then turned again to the existing situation and the course to be taken.

"I congratulate you, gentlemen," said Mr. Gladstone,"on the interest which is taken in your subject. I do not consider the political tone of the present day is anything like so good as it was in the past, not so good as it was forty or fifty years ago. But, even then, consider what would have been thought of a proposal to grant, in however mild a degree, representative institutions to India?" This remark was accompanied by a most expressive gesture indicating the alarm with which the idea would have been received. "From this fact," he continued, "it is easy to see how your question has grown, and how opinion upon it, too, has grown."

Mr, Hume (evidently influenced by his contiguity to Mr, Gladstone, with a gesture of his own, indicative of rising waters): "Yes, the position at which we have arrived is inevitable. It is simply the outcome of the forces we have ourselves in India."

Mr. Gladstone nodded assent, and, addressing Mr. Banerjee, said: 'You have spoken of your meetings, and of the resolutions passed in your favour, how do you stand with regard to the Bill now before the House? By the way do you both (turning to Mr. Mudholkar) stay for the debate?"

Mr. Banerjee intimated that it would be impossible for him to stop longer than another week, while Mr. Mudholkar said he thought he should not go away from England for a month.

Mr. Gladstone: "Yes, the debate has been greatly delayed, and we do not know even now when it will come on. Do you expect to get any support from the Conservatives?"

Mr. Digby explained that he had recently heard, on the authority of an Indian gentleman now in England who was not over-zealous in behalf of the Congress, and to whom Lord Cross had expressed himself, that the Government would not give way. This, too, in spite of so many of the Viceroys of India being in favour of the introduction of the elective principle.

Mr. Hume mentioned the views of Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne, whilst another of the party pointed out that in February last five out of six of the rulers of India were alleged to be in favour of the adoption of the elective principle.

To Mr. Hume's statement, Mr. Gladstone had said,"Yes, it is most remarkable that four Viceroys should have expressed themselves in favour of this proposal." (The third and fourth Viceroys alluded to, were evidently Lord Northbrook and Lord Ripon,) The further remark rather puzzled him. "Five out of six", he asked, "who are they?', Upon the names of Lord Lansdowne, Sir Stewart Bayley, Lord Reay, Lord Connemara, and Sir Auckland Colvin being mentioned he said, "Ah! you are referring to subordinate Governors too. What I had in mind was Viceroys only. It is very remarkable that there should be such unanimity."

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The conversation then swung back to the practical point of Lord Cross's Bill and what is to be done with it.

"Do you expect any Conservatives to vote for the elective principle?" Mr. Gladstone enquired.

"No" was the reply; "or, at least, not more than half-a-dozen. Sir Richard Temple, Sir Albert Rollit, and a few others may vote for Mr. Bradlaugh's amendment. Certainly, not more than ten or a dozen Conservatives at most will support it."

"And the Dissentient Liberal? How do they stand on this matter?"

Again, the reply was of an unsatisfactory character. It ran somewhat to this effect. Little or no aid could be hoped for from the Dissentients, with the exception of Mr. Caine, who was most heartily with the movement. (Here Mr. Gladstone signified special interest, adding that Mr. Caine occupied an independent position with respect to the party.) As to Mr. Chamberlain, he had made no secret of his intention to do all he could to defeat the projects of the Congress. He had even gone so far as to say that he might speak against Mr. Bradlaugh's motion, which by the way, it was remarked, dealt only with the principle of election, leaving details—the how much or how little—to be considered in Committee. No, it was added, there was nothing to be hoped for from the Dissentient Liberals. Mr. Goschen's statements, exactly three weeks ago at Northampton, afforded another example of the tendency of Dissentient opinion. Mr. Digby then described, in brief terms, Mr. Goschen's attempt to associate agitators for Indian reform with Irish-American Leaguers. Mr. Gladstone relished the discomfiture which awaited Mr. Goschen in the Calcutta correspondence of the *Times*, where the only Indian friend of the Fenians was found, and he turned out to be not a Congress supporter, but an opponent of the Congress.

Mr. Gladstone's comment on this review of the situation was as follows: "Well, it seems you must be prepared to wait a little longer for the realization of your hopes. You will have to wait a while."

Agreement with this was expressed, and it was remarked that postponement was the only thing feared; the cause was a winning one, and must certainly succeed.

At this juncture (questions in the House being over, and Mr. Smith about to state the views of the Government as regards the work of the Session, an incident which imparatively required the presence of the Leader of the Opposition] Mr. Gladstone rose, expressed the pleasure the interview had given him, and said he must now go into the House. As he was shaking hands with his visitors, the question was asked.

"Will you speak in favour of the adoption of the elective principle when the Bill is proposed for second reading?"

"What" Mr. Gladstone asked with an animated gesture, "would be the use of doing so? My appeals count for nothing with such a majority as there is in the House."

"That may be," was the response; "but consider what satisfaction a speech, however short, from you, in support of Mr. Bradlaugh's amendment, would give in India. The people there are trusting you, and would be much indebted to you if you could speak during the second reading debate."

This way of putting the matter evidently appealed to Mr. Gladstone's best feelings; he was clearly shaken in his opinion: "Yes, in India," he twice repeated, and, without definitely saying whether he would or would not speak, certainly left the impression that he would do so.

With mutual expression of friendly regard the great statesman and his much gratified visitors parted, Mr. Gladstone hastening into the House from behind the speaker's chair.

Afterwards, in the Lobby, Mr. Herbert Gladstone expressed the opinion that his father would speak on the second reading of the Government Bill. He has, said the Member for Leeds, taken a good deal of interest in the question, and has seen Mr. Bradlaugh once or twice upon it.

Thus ended an interview, the main points of which only have been given above. Some of Mr. Gladstone's remarks are quoted, and an endeavour has been made to render the incident "actual" to Indian readers. Only those, however, who were present can fully realise the bright alertness, the abounding courtesy, the broad acknowledge, the kindly manner, and the general sense of greatness, evidenced in a dozen ways, which marked Mr. Gladstone's part in the interview. The late Mr. John Bright once said to the present writer: "What you have wanted in India for a long time was such a man as Mr. Gladstone, or, rather, Mr. Gladstone himself. Not only for the sake of your finances generally but in regard to the whole range of your administration, you have needed Mr. Gladstone. But, we cannot spare him. He is too valuable at the centre. He cannot be parted with for a portion of the Empire only." It is certainly the feeling of all who were privileged to be in Mr. Gladstone's room in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, that Mr. Bright was perfectly right in the opinion he expressed, and that it is India's misfortune that England has never been able to spare Mr. Gladstone for service in her great Indian Empire. Half-a dozen years of Mr. Gladstone in his prime would have made of India a more prosperous, more contented, and a more trustworthy element in the British Dominions than it is at this moment, or than it can ever be while the present despotic and unsympathetic mode of rule continues.

THE DRAIN FROM INDIA TO ENGLAND—THE INDIAN PEOPLE NOT UNENTERPRISING OR UNENERGETIC.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "INDIA."]

SIR—I hope you will allow me to make a few remarks upon Sir Richard Garth's letter in your issue of to-day. Sir Richard Garth says:—

"He is made to say, for instance, that 'since the year 1851 this country has drawn from India more than 500 or 600 millions worth of produce, *without returning anything in the shape of produce or treasure.*' Now we all know, of course, that during that period a very large amount of produce in the shape of wheat, tea, coffee, indigo, jute, and other things has been exported from India to this country; but all these things were duly paid for: and I think the British public may well require some explanation of the statement, that 'no return whatever has been made for them.'"

I have explained this fully in my papers on my 'Poverty of India," and in my correspondence with the Secretary of State for India, and repeatedly on various occasions, including that of my speech at Sheffield, I suppose I must briefly and roughly and without any minute details, explain here again. The average yearly exports of the ten years (1879 88) of the United Kingdom are £307,000,000. In return for this, the United Kingdom received back in the shape of imports of the yearly average of the same ten years £407,000,000. So that the United Kingdom sent out wealth worth £307,000,000 every year and received back wealth worth £407,000,000, *i. e.*, received £100,000,000 more than it gave or received 32 per cent. more.

India exported on the yearly average of the same ten years (taking £1=Rs. 10) nearly £82,000,000. According to the commercial results of the United Kingdom, India's imports ought to be equal to her exports plus 32 per cent. Instead of 32 per cent. I take only 25 per cent. That should give India's imports to be above £102,000,000. What, however, are India's *actual* imports? Not only not (£102,000,000, but not even as much as the exports (£82,000,000), but only £64,600,000, *i. e.*, £17,000,000 *less* than the exports themselves, instead of 25 per cent. *more* than the exports, which would have been the result under ordinary natural economic circumstances. It will be seen then that of the profits of £20,000,000, or whatever it may be, and of the £17,000,000 of the exported produce itself, India does not get a farthing returned to it. It is all kept back by England. When I said that since 1851, England had drawn 500 or 600 millions without returning anything in the shape of produce or treasure, I had taken the very low figure of only £15,000,000 as the average yearly loss of produce and profits to India which was received by England. From 1851 to 1888 is thirty-eight years; this makes £570000,000 without calculating any interest during this, long period. The actual loss to British India will be found far, far greater. This whole loss is suffered by British Indian people and not by the subjects of the Native States. Sir Richard Garth next says:—

"He tells us, that in various undertakings in the United States, there is invested a sum of no less than 1,800 millions sterling (of which the larger proportion is British capital), whereas only about 180 millions is invested in India. I don't know where Mr. Nowroji found his authority for this statement."

It is not "in *various* undertakings," but in railways *alone* the capital invested in the United States as "cost of construction" is above £1,853 millions. My authority is the Parliamentary Return [C. 5606] of 1889, page 203; and Statistical Abstract of the United States 1889, 11th Number, page 184. "The larger proportion" of British capital I applied to the European investments in the United States, the interest of which (after a large portion of such debt being already paid off) is at present one hundred million dollers, or nearly £25,000,000 per annum (*North American Review*, February, 1890, p. 233).

I shall next extract from Sir Richard Garth's last sentence; Mr. Nowroji cannot justly complain of English capitalists for investing their money in the United States." I had not the slightest intention of complaining nor have I complained. I simply pointed out to the audience a series of economic facts and results about British India, as contrasted with other countries, to lead them to understand the true cause of the evils from which British India is suffering from the present unnatural and destructive system of British Indian administration.

As for the rest of Sir Richard Garth's letter it is simply cruel, and heaping insult on injury. Of course, I know full well that Sir Richard Garth is quite unconscious of doing any such thing. I know he is a friend of India, and I know he desires to see justice done to India. And that is what makes me the more grieved, that he has taken up the parrot cry of many thoughtless Anglo-Indians (who do not study and understand the real economic condition of India) that the Indians have no enterprise or energy. If Sir Richard Garth reflects a little, he will see that that cry is cruel and insulting. The present system of British Indian administration drains from British India's produce and profits enormous sums every year, keeps British India thereby extremely poor (as it is admitted to be by the highest authorities—Viceroys and Finance Ministers), prevents it from accumulating any capital, openly breaks the most sacred and solemn pledges given in the Royal Proclamation of 1858, on the assumption of the imperial title in 1877 and at the Jubilee of 1887, disregards the Act of 1833, and flagrantly destroys the Act of 1870. And with all this before them, and helpless, exhausting and dying off by millions by droughts and famines, the Indians are lying prostrate at their feet, and these Anglo-Indians turn round upon and kick these poverty-stricken and disappointed people, and taunt them as wanting in enterprise and energy! It is indeed to say the least, very cruel and hard lines. The violent hands laid upon the Act of 1870 by the present Secretary of State for India, with a light heart, is the latest piece of work sowing seeds of discontent, distrust and despair. Had the interest of Englishmen been concerned such flagrant injustice would never have been dreamt of. We look upon this with dismay. If not only solemn pledges, but even very small fulfilments of such pledges by Acts of Parliament are not safe from the ruthless hands of Indian authorities in England and India, where is there any ray of hope to us to see any beginning of material or moral prosperity for India or confidence in British honour! Yes, we do not despair yet. Our hope is in the love of fair-play and justice, and in the honour of the British nation, and in their awakening to a sense of mutual benefit in the righteous government of India. Indian officialdom may degenerate from British love of freedom and justice to the Oriental love of despotism, but British conscience will not. It is all very fine to tell us that enterprising Englishmen are exploiting India and making wealth therein, to take away from the country; The question is, what the condition of the Indians is to expect—any enterprise or energy from them? The slaves of America worked on the property of their masters. The British Indian drudges work on their own land and resources for others to take away the profits thereof.

The largest portion of the capital and enterprise in Bombay does not belong to the Parsis, but to the Guzerati Hindus and Mahomedans; and the larger portion of the capital circulating in Bombay itself is foreign. The capital of all the English banks, firms, and other concerns, is mostly foreign (English), and of the rest nearly six or seven million pounds is Indian—foreign, *i. e.*, it comes from the Native States; in which both cases the profits are carried away from British to England or Native States.

These Anglo-Indian gentlemen have no idea what a commercial and industrial people the Indians have always been from time immemorial, when the Britions were roaming in the forests, and still are. Let the Indians, under the present peace and security of British rule, for which India can never be too grateful, enjoy what they produce, let the produce of their labour fructify in their own pockets, and let them accumulate capital allowing a reasonable provision for British political supremacy; and then it will be seen that, with the perfect free trade between England and India, the Indian people will show an enterprise and develop commercial relations, of which no adequate conception can be formed at present, and with benefit not only to India, but far greater to the English masses than what they derive at present.

I am glad, however, in one way, that fair-minded and good-hearted gentlemen like Sir Richard Garth, are turning their attention to Indian problems, and I have no doubt, that once such persons understand these problems they will not flinch from doing what is right. I feel thankful rather than otherwise for Sir Richard Garth's letter.

Yours faithfully,

DADABHAI NOWROJI.

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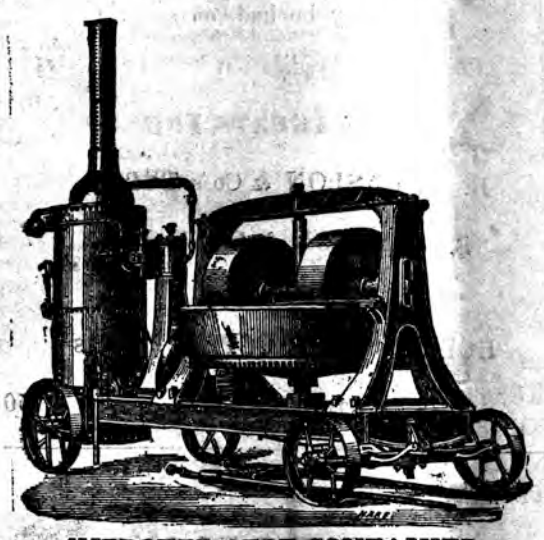

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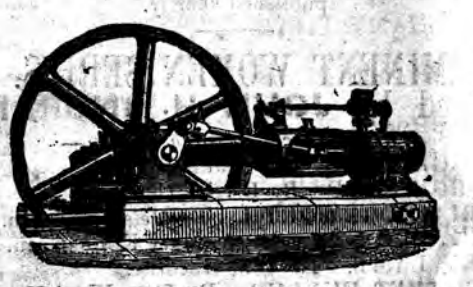

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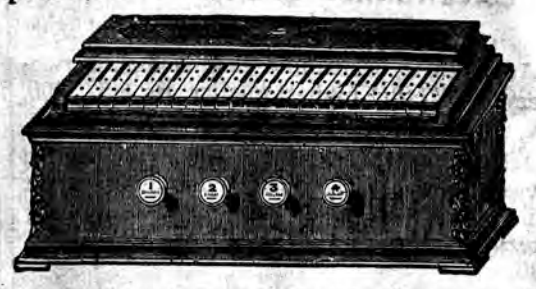

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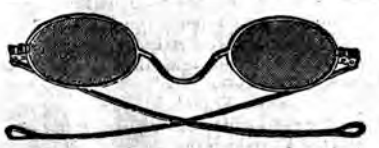

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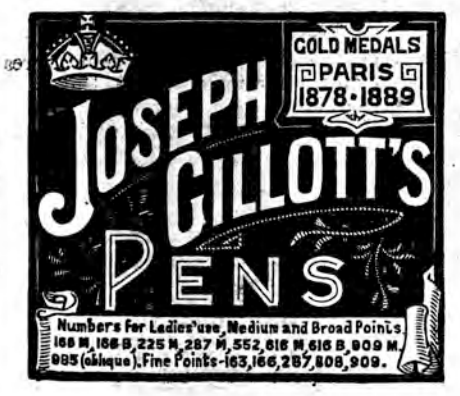
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